

In private discussion, the most experienced Nationalist Chinese analysts are exceedingly alarmed over the turn they believe U.S. policy in China will probably take after the November election. They believe the direction was indicated by the Roger Hilsman and still more clearly by the Fulbright speech. The latter they, like the Chinese Communists (as stated in the Peking Party press), assume to express, not American policy of the moment, but the

Abroad

policy that Washington will pursue if Johnson wins a big victory in November; and that outcome they more or less take for granted. Peking maintains its public intransigence against a two-China solution, but has quietly passed around word that it might be induced to make a public pledge not to use force against Taiwan. Washington might use this as a bridge toward accepting China in the UN, while keeping Taiwan in a vaguely defined state of de facto sovereignty ("one China, one Formosa") like a number of other partitioned areas in this period.

MOGADISHU

New Communist Bridgehead

The frontier dispute between Somalia and Ethiopia-Kenya has opened a new door into Africa for both Peking and Moscow. Ethiopia has received massive military aid from the United States, as well as from other Western sources. Her disputed frontier with the young (1960), exceedingly poor Republic of Somalia, whose people wish to reunite with their tribal brothers living under non-Somali rule, is well guarded, and there is an efficient Ethiopian air force. Up to recently, Somalia has lacked everything but sand, camels, spears, a few old muskets and a reputation for fanaticism and ferocity. Seeing their chance, the Chinese offered the Somalis arms, a long-term loan of \$21 million, an annual sum to plug holes in the budget and a lot of sympathy. Somalia's hard-pressed government lacked the strength of mind to turn down the juicy gifts. No sooner had Chou En-lai returned to Peking from his grand tour of the African countries, after delivering the parting shot that "revolutionary prospects are excellent throughout Africa," than the Russians were in Mogadishu outbidding their ideological foes. Recently they signed a defense pact allowing them to equip three Somali divisions, train an air force, build airfields and harbor installations and bring in military personnel and technicians. Thus the Golden Horn becomes a new and major channel through which both variants of the revolutionary wind can sweep into the Dark Continent.

COLOMBO

Anchors Dragging

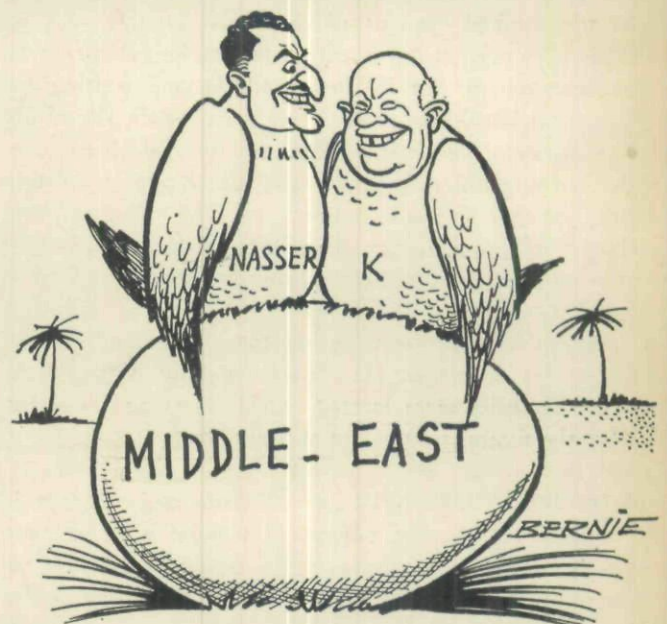
The British developed the partly artificial harbor of Colombo into one of the world's major ports. Ceylon has no other large port except for the former naval harbor

of Trincomalee, across the island on the northeast, distant from the big towns and production centers, and little developed commercially. Ceylon's economy is dependent on the export of tea, cocoanut and rubber and the import of about half the food supply, so that the effective working of Colombo port is critical. But in 1958, after independence, the government nationalized the port. Sixteen different unions have fragmented the port workers, and the nationalized management is grossly inept. There is almost always some sort of strike, often for trifling and absurd reasons. For the first two months of this year, for example, a strike by a minute union of clerks tied up the entire port. Since 1956 the port's labor force has expanded from less than 6,000 to 16,000, but the rate of handling cargo has gone steadily down. Ships must wait a month or even two months for handling, and the shipping lines have had to impose a surcharge of 25% for cargo to Ceylon.

BONN

De Luxe on the Rhine

For the first time since 1914, Michelin, supreme global authority on wining, dining and lodging, has issued a *Guide* for Germany, thus completing the de Gaulle-Adenauer *détente*. But Germans are not quite sure whether to be flattered or furious. They discovered that they may boast of nine hotels of "grand luxe" and eight restaurants of "première classe." But the German restaurants are rated



only in terms of "comfort" and "luxury." Michelin has not seen fit to assign to any German restaurant even one of the treasured stars that symbolize a super-cuisine. Only a subversive would question the objectivity of Michelin's judgment, but some scholars have noted that of the ten restaurants in all the world deserving the ultimate three stars, exactly ten are in France. A couple of restaurants in Belgium and the Netherlands are allotted two; in all Italy and Spain, Michelin has found no kitchen worth more than one.

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